Journal

NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 3

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. IX. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, January 16, 1830. No. 4.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

UNION HOTEL
RALEIGH.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken charge of that well known house of entertainment, formerly occupied by Willie Jones, at the city of Raleigh, near the Capitol, where his table will be furnished with the best the country and seasons affords his beds in fine order, and his rooms commodious and neat. His stable, will be well supplied with good provender, attended by careful ostlers, and his house with good servants.—He will provide sheds under which to shelter Carriages, Gigs, &c.—He hopes that with all these comforts, and his own unremitted attentions to please his guests, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.—He also hopes that the members of the General Assembly will call on him, as his charges will be moderate and his accommodations good.

Robert Perry.

Raleigh, August 19.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers having associated themselves together under the firm of

Harrell & Forbes,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have just received from New York per schr. Rose in Bloom, and are now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries and Hardware;

Also an assortment of

Oil, Glass and Paints,

Which they offer for sale low for cash or country produce.

Charles Harrell,
J. M. Forbes.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 4.

THE SUBSCRIBER

EMBRACES this opportunity to return his thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received, and respectfully informs them that he still continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business

at the old stand opposite the store of Mr. Hezekiah Lockwood, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders in his line. He has had a long experience in the business in the city of New York and its vicinity, which he flatters himself will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Caleb Bennet.

Elizabeth-City, August 5.

COTTON YARN.

Manufactured by Rose & Scott,
Isle of Wight County, Va.

NO. 5 to 16, inclusive, of a superior quality for sale on liberal terms, by

James D. Thorburn,
Agent for the Factory.

October 14.

Blanks executed at this Office.

State of North Carolina,

Currituck County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1829.

Smith Cox *vs.* William Foster.
Wm. Thomson *vs.* William Foster.
William Ball *vs* William Foster.
M. Simmons *vs.* William Foster.
Simmons O'Neal *vs.* William Foster.

Original attachments, levied on the lands and tenements of William Foster, bounded on the east by the lands of Sam'l O'Neal, north and west by the lands of Caleb Walker, and on the south by the lands of Griffin Poyner.—Levied September 1st. 1829.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that *William Foster* is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absents himself that process of law cannot be served upon him, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachments, they will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Spence Hall*, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Currituck, the last Monday in November, and 54th year of American independence, Anno Domini 1829.

SPENCE HALL, Clk

December 12, 1829.—price adv. $5

State of North Carolina.

Currituck County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. November Term, 1829.

Dempsey Gregory *vs.* Ivey Wilkins } Original Attachment,

"*Levied on the land of Ivey Wilkins bounded on the east by the lands of Annis Hutchens, north by the main road and west by the land of Wm. Gregory.*"

It apearing to the satisfaction of the Court that *Ivey Wilkins* is not an inhabitant of this State, or that he so absconds that process of law cannot be served upon him, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at our next Court to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck, on the last monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Spence Hall*, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last monday in November, and 54th year of American independence, Anno Dom. 1829.

SPENCE HALL, Clk.

December 12, 1829.—Price $4.

JAILOR'S NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Pasquotank county, on the 16th of November, 1829, a negro man who calls his name *Jim Outland*, and says he belongs to *Mrs. Martha Herring*, of Northampton county. Said negro is about 25 years old, thick set and well made, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, quite dark, and has lost a part of his left thumb, the nail of which grows over the end. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Sheriff.*

Elizabeth City, Jan. 9, 1830.

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Star is requested to insert the above three months, and forward his account to the subscriber or to this office for payment.

TAR.

A few Barrels, for sale by

MATHEW CLUFF.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Elizabeth City, Jan. 1st 1830, which will be forwarded to the General Post Office, on the first of April next, if not taken out before that time.

Jonathan Baxter, Jno. N. Butt, Jno. C. Blatchford, James Bryan, Sr. Edward Briggs, Jno. C. Bleecher, Mrs. Ann Colman, Capt. James Crocker, Jr. Thos. Cartwright, Capt. Silvester Chase, James Davis, Wm. H. Davis 2, Capt. Geo. Doal, Eastern Lodge No. 89 2, Alexander C. Easton, Henry J. Evans, Jno. C. Ehringhaus 2, Wm. Fitzgerell, James Fuller, Jesse Fisher, Thos. W Gillet, Saml. Gerork, Jr. Capt. Robinson Hatch 2, Mrs. Rebecca Harney, Samuel Halstead, Capt. Selby Harney, Mrs. Martha Hawes, Capt. Benj. Jackson 4, James Jackson, Wm. Jennings, Wilson R. Jackson, Ambrose Knox, Nathaniel Knight, John Keel, David H. Kennion, E. H. Lawrence 2 Wm Messenger 3, Reuneth M'Leod, Nathaniel Moore, Mrs. Eliza Ann McRea, John Nixon, Wm. Nicholas, Maria Powell, Levi Reed, Capt. Osin Sears, Caleb Simpson, Sheriff Pasquotank, Daniel Spence, Jno. M. Skinner, Malachi Sevills, Mary Ann Syfax, Jno. M. Sanderlin, Daniel Stetson, Danl. Spence, Nancy Spelman, Jno. W. Sauls, Henry Taylor, Exum Trueblood, Wilson Trueblood, Cushing Vinal, James Williams, Mrs. Rebecca Waddell.

Wm. Gregory, P. M.

Elizabeth City, Jan. 9.

Marshal's Sales.

BY virtue of a Warrant from the Treasury Department of the United States, notice is hereby given that I shall proceed to sell for cash on Friday the 22nd day of January next, before the Court-House door in Elizabeth City, the following property of *Asa Rogerson*, E-q. to wit:

The National Hotel, now occupied by Jas. S. Relfe, E-q.

Also, that large and commodious Dwelling situated on the south side of Mansard's creek occupied by the Rev. J. B. Baxton; the Dwelling occupied by William Rogerson, the large Barn and Stables adjoining; the Custom House, the Warehouse and Wharf adjoining.

All that tract of Land and buildings thereon lying on the south side of Mansard's creek from Road-street to the water.

Also, the Land on which stands the house of Col. Daniel Rogerson, entitled to a ground rent of twenty dollars per annum.

Also, about 30 acres of Land near the Methodist Church. The Store built by Selby Patrick on land owned by Mrs. Butler. A small Store opposite Mathew Cluff's and occupied by Asa McCoy.

Sixty acres of land in Perquimans County lying on Ross' road, and one hundred acres in said county adjoining the lands of Zadock Only and others.

Also, the two story brick building occupied by Jos. H. Pool and C. R. Kinney, Esquires.

Also, a tract of Land near the mouth of Little River, known by the name of the Windmills, containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal.*
By WM. GREGORY, *Dep. Mar.*
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 2.

Doct. Isaac P. Freeman

HAVING located himself in Elizabeth-City, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, in the various branches of the practice of Medicine. By assiduity and unremitting attention to his profession, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

He may be found at the National Hotel, or at his shop formerly occupied by L. C. Moore as a dry goods store.

Elizabeth-City, May 20.

Farmer's Repository.

Washington's Agricultural Notes.

Notwithstanding the numerous public avocations and duties, in which Washington was engaged for a large portion of his life, it is known, that to no one object did he give so much of his time and attention as to Agriculture. The frequency and minuteness of his directions to his managers on this head, and the unceasing correspondence which he kept up during his absence from Mount Vernon, are truly astonishing, when it is considered in what important and absorbing interests his mind was perpetually occupied. We have selected a few particulars from his manuscript papers, which, at the same time they illustrate his agricultural habits, may in part serve as practical hints, or salutary maxims, to farmers in general.

[*Amer. Almanac*

Directions to the Manager of his Farm

A *system* closely pursued, although it may not in all its parts be the best that could be devised, is attended with innumerable advantages. The conductor of the business, in this case, can never be under any dilemma in his proceedings.—The overseers, and even the laborers, know what is to be done, and what they are capable of doing, in ordinary seasons. The force to be employed may be in due proportion to the work which is to be performed, and a reasonable and tolerably accurate estimate may be made of the product. But when no plan is fixed, when directions flow from day to-day, the business becomes a mere chaos, frequently shifting, and sometimes at a stand, for want of knowing what to do, or the manner of doing it. Thus is occasioned a waste of time, which is of more importance than is generally imagined.

Nothing can so effectually obviate the evil, as an established *system*, made known to all who are actors in it, that all may be enabled thereby to do their parts to advantage. This gives ease to the principal conductor of the business, and is more satisfactory to the persons who immediately overlook it, less harassing to the laborers, as well as more beneficial to the employer.

Under this view of the subject, the principal service, which you can render me, is to explain to the overseers (who will be furnished with duplicates) the plan, in all its parts, which is hereafter detailed; to hear their ideas with respect to the order in which the different sorts of work therein pointed out shall succeed each other, for the purpose of carrying it on to the best advantage; to correct any erroneous projects they may be disposed to adopt; and then to see that they adhere strictly to whatever may be resolved on, and that they are always (except when otherwise permitted) on their farms, and with their people. The work, under such circumstances, will go on smoothly; and, that the stock may be well fed, littered, and taken care of according to the directions, it will be necessary to inspect the conduct of the overseers in this particular, and those also whose immediate business it is to attend upon them, with a watchful eye; otherwise, and generally in severe weather, when attention and care are most needed, they will be most neglected.

Economy in all things is as commendable in the manager, as it is beneficial and desirable to the employer; and, on a farm, it shows itself in nothing more evidently, or more essentially, than in not suffering the provender to be wasted, but, on the contrary, in taking care, that every atom of it be used to the best advantage; and, likewise, in not permitting the ploughs, harness, and other implements of husbandry, and the gears belonging to them, to be unnecessarily exposed, trodden under foot, run over by carts, and abused in other respects. More good is derived from attending to the minutiæ of a farm, than strikes people at first view; and examining the farm-yards, fences, and looking into the fields to see that nothing is there but what is allowed to be there, is oftentimes the means of producing more good, or at least of avoiding more evil, than can be accomplished by riding from one working party, or one overseer, to another.—I have mentioned these things not only because they have occurred to me, but because, although apparently trifles, they prove far otherwise in the result.

To request that my people may be at their work as soon as it is light, work till it is dark, and be diligent while they are at it, can hardly be necessary, because the propriety of it must strike every manager, who attends to my interest, or regards his own character, and who, on reflecting, must be convinced that lost labor is never to be regained. The presumption is, that every laborer does as much in twenty four hours, as his strength, without endangering his health or constitution, will allow. But there is much more in what is called head work, that is, in the manner of conducting business, than is generally imagined. For take two managers, and give to each the same number of laborers, and let the laborers be equal in all respects. Let both these managers rise equally early, go equally late to rest, be equally active, sober, and industrious, and yet, in the course of the year, one of them, without pushing the hands under him more than the other, shall have performed infinitely more work. To what is this owing? Why, simply to contrivance, resulting from that forethought and arrangement, which will guard against the misapplication of labor, and doing it unseasonably. In ploughing, for instance, though the field first intended for it, or in which the ploughs may actually have been at work, should, from its situation, be rendered unfit (by rain or other cause) to be worked, and other spots, even though the call for them may not be so urgent, can be ploughed, this business ought to go on, because the general operation is promoted by it. So with respect to other things, and particularly carting, where nothing is more common, than, when loads are to go to a place, and others to be brought from it, though not equally necessary at the same moment, to make two trips, when one would serve. These things are only mentioned to show, that the manager, who takes a comprehensive view of his business, will throw no labor away.

For these reasons it is, that I have endeavoured to give a general view of my plans, as to the business of the year, that the concerns of the several plantations may go on without application daily for orders, unless it be in particular cases, or where these directions are not clearly understood.

It becomes the indispensable duty of him, who is employed to overlook and conduct the operations of a farm, to take a prospective and comprehensive view of the whole business, which is laid before him, that the several parts thereof may be so ordered and arranged, as that one sort of work may follow another sort in proper succession, and without loss of labor or of time; for nothing is a greater waste of the latter, and consequently of the former, (time producing labor, and labor money,) than shifting from one thing to another before it is finished, as if chance or the impulse of the moment not judgment and foresight, directed the measure. It will be acknowledged, that weather and other circumstances may at times interrupt a regular course of proceedings, but if a plan is well digested beforehand, they cannot interfere long, with a man who is acquainted with the nature of the business, and the crops he is to attend to.

Every attentive and discerning person, who has the whole business of the year laid before him, and is acquainted with the nature of the work, can be at no loss to lay it out to advantage. He will know that there are many things which can be accomplished in winter as well as in summer; others, that spring, summer, and autumn only are fit for; in a word, to use the wise man's saying, that "there is a time and a season for all things," and that unless they are embraced, nothing will thrive or go on smoothly. There are many sorts of *in doors* work, which can be executed in bad, rain, or snow, as well as in sunshine; and if they are set about in fair weather, (unless there be a necessity for it,) there will be nothing to do in foul weather; the people therefore must be idle. The man of prudence and foresight will always keep these things in view, and order his work accordingly, so as to suffer no waste of time or idleness. These same observations apply with equal force to frozen ground, and to ground too wet to work in, or which if worked will be injured thereby.

These observations might be spun to a greater length, but they are sufficient to produce reflection; and reflection, with industry and proper attention, will produce the end that is to be wished.

There is one thing, however, I cannot forbear to add, and in strong terms; it is, that whenever I order a thing to be done, it must be done; or a reason given at the time, or as soon as the impracticability is discovered, why it cannot be done, which will produce a countermand or change. But it is not for the person receiving the order to suspend, or dispense with its execution, and after it has been supposed to have gone into effect, to be told, that nothing has been done in-

it, that it *will* be done, or that it could not be done—either of these is unpleasant and disagreeable to me, having been all my life accustomed to more regularity and punctuality. Nothing but system and method are required to accomplish any reasonable requests.

Captions of the Laws

Enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its session in 1829—30.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1 An act fixing the true construction of the terms liquidated accounts, contained in the act of 1820, extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. [Provides that the words liquidated accounts, used in said act, shall be so construed as to comprehend only such accounts and balances of accounts settled as are stated in writing, and signed by the party from whom the same shall be owing.]

2 Amending the act of 1827, prescribing upon what evidence the Public Treasurer shall receive the purchase money for vacant and unappropriated lands. [Provides that the Secretary of State shall issue grants for vacant lands upon a certificate taken from the copy of entry books returned to his office, in the same manner as he now does from warrants and surveys.]

3 Amending the 10th section of the act of 1819, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. [Provides that the certificate of the Public Treasurer, stating that full payment has been made for said lands, shall be taken by the Secretary of State as evidence of payment.]

4 Authorising the Board of Internal Improvement to contract for the re-opening and improving Currituck Inlet [Directs that an examination shall be made by the Board of Internal Improvement to ascertain the practicability of re-opening said Inlet, and if so, the sum of 2,000 dollars is appropriated for that purpose.]

5 Amendatory of the law respecting the crime of Bigamy. [Provides that persons convicted of Bigamy shall be entitled to the benefit of clergy for the first offence; and that the court may sentence the offender to be fined and imprisoned, to receive one or more public whippings, and to be branded on the left cheek with the letter B. If the offender be a female, it shall be discretionary with the court to inflict all or any of the aforesaid punishments, branding excepted.]

6 Vesting the right of electing Sheriffs in the several counties within the State in the free white men thereof. [Provides that the Sheriffs shall be elected by the free white men who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, every two years, at the same times and places that members of the General Assembly are elected. If two or more persons receive the greatest, and an equal number of the votes, or the person elected fail to enter into bond, &c. the county court shall choose the Sheriff. No person to be eligible to the office of Sheriff who has not attained the age of 21 years, resided in his county one year immediately preceding the election, and be possessed of a freehold of 100 acres of land. Sheriffs now in office to continue therein until the qualification of those elected under this act.]

7 Directing the removal of certain papers from the office of the Treasurer to that of the Secretary of State. [Provides for the removal of the papers relative to the Tuscarora lands.]

8 Authorising the Governor to grant certain lands to the Baptist Congregation at Franklin, in Macon county. [Grants 4 acres of land, on which their meeting house has been erected, to include the grave yard.]

9 Concerning the commissioners of public works. [Provides that all public agents, superintendents and commissioners entrusted with the direction of public works, and the several navigation, canal and turnpike companies, in which the State is interested, shall report annually to the Board of Internal Improvement. Those failing to comply with said regulation, to incur a penalty of 500 dollars.]

10 Providing for a division of negroes and other chattel property held in common. [Provides that when two or more persons shall be entitled as tenants in common to negroes or other chattel property, and any one or all shall desire a division of the same, such person or persons may file a petition in the county or superior court for that purpose; and when the court may deem it necessary, it may order a sale of such property, in such a manner as to secure to each tenant in common his or her rateable share; but if such sale shall not be deemed necessary, the court may appoint three freeholders to divide the property.)

11 To amend and improve the Hickory Nut Gap road. (Appropriates 1200 dollars for the purpose.)

12 Vesting in the superior and county courts jurisdiction of applications for the legitimation of bastard children.

13 Concerning the places where company musters shall be held.—(Provides that a majority of the company shall select the place where the musters shall be held.)

14 Amendatory of the laws now in force for the suppression of counterfeiting. (Provides that if any person, for the purpose of gain, shall pass or attempt to pass, or shall receive with intent to pass, any counterfeit bill, note, order, check or draft on the United States Bank or any of its branches, he shall be subject to be whipped, stand in the pillory, to be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars, and to be imprisoned not exceeding three years—any one or all of these punishments to be inflicted, at the discretion of the court.)

15 For the relief of certain purchasers of Cherokee lands. (Provides that where satisfactory proof is produced to the Public Treasurer and Attorney General that any of the Cherokee lands, for the purchase of which bonds were given, were materially interfered with by Indian reservations, the Treasurer shall remit all the interest which may have accrued on such bonds, from their date to the 1st of December, 1829, or so much thereof as may be commensurate with the injury sastained.)

16 Concerning the cross canal leading from the Great Dismal Swamp Canal, near the head of the woods in Camden county, to the White Oak Spring Marsh in Gates county. (Allows a further time of seven years to complete said canal authorises the company to erect locks and collect tolls; and provides that the charter of the company shall remain in force for 33 years from Jan. 1, 1830.)

17 To prevent frauds in deeds of trust and mortgages. (Provides that no deed of trust or mortgage for real or personal estate, executed after the 4th July next, shall be valid, unless registered in the county where the property is situated. Clerks of the county courts to have authority to take the probate or acknowledgement of such instruments at any time in as full a manner as their respective courts can or may do. The registers to endorse the date of registration on them, and enter them in the order they are presented.)

18 Exempting the members of fire companies from performing military duty.

19 Concerning the Buncombe Turnpike Company. [Provides for the appointment of officers, &c.]

20 Amending the act of 1828, entitled an act to amend the law regulating the inspection of flour in Fayetteville. [Provides for the appointment of an additional inspector.]

21 Amending the militia laws of this State so far as respects the uniform companies of light infantry, riflemen, grenadiers and artillery.—[Authorises the formation of a regiment of uniform volunteers in each brigade of militia, provided such regiment consists of six companies.)

22 To prevent disfiguring the walls of the State House. [Prescribes a penalty of five dollars for writing or scribbling on said walls, or marking them with pictures.)

23 Granting to feme coverts the right to sue and be sued in certain cases. [Provides that the Judge, when he makes a decree to secure property afterwards acquired to a feme covert, may make a decree extending to her the provisions of this act.]

24 Amending the charter of the Catawba Navigation Company. [Authorises the president and directors to call upon the stockholders for such portion of their stock as may be necessary for carrying on the works of the company; and if they fail to pay such portion, the stock of such delinquents to be sold at auction. Extends the charter five years from the 1st January, 1836.]

25 Concerning the bonds in the office of the Public Treasurer for the purchase of the Cherokee and Tuscarora lands. [Provides that the Public Treasurer shall prepare a full statement of said bonds, and deliver it to the Comptroller, to be by him filed in his office, who shall raise an account against the Treasurer for the same.]

26 Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands as sites for light houses. [Provides that the United States shall have jurisdiction over lands at Pamlico Point and Cape Hatteras, for the said purpose.)

27 Regulating the entries of lands in certain cases. (Provides that no lands, now entered, and the entries of which will expire on the 15th December, 1831, shall be re-entered within twelve months after that date by the persons in whose names said entries are now made.)

28 For the relief of securities in certain cases. (Provides that original securities on Justices' judgments shall be absolved from liability in certain cases by causing their dissent to be entered by the justice.)

29 Securing the collection of fines and amercements from sheriffs.—(Renders the securities of sheriffs liable for such fines and amercements.)

30 Extending the time for registering grants and mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift. (Extends the time for registering said instruments for the term of two years.)

31 To enable the State Bank to wind up gradually, and to fix a uniform rate of collection. (Grants a restricted extension of the charter until Jan. 1, 1838; and provides that after Dec. 1, 1834, the bank shall make no new loans, or discount any note, except in renewal of some previously existing debt; nor emit or reissue any bills or notes except bills obligatory, or other proper evidences of debt, to secure payment of what it may owe; and shall, after Dec. 1, 1832, issue no bill under the denomination of $5. Provides further that said bank shall not collect more than one-twentieth part of the debt now existing, every ninety days, except in cases where a special engagement exists to pay by larger instalments. Stock may be received in payment of debts; and dividend of the capital may be declared after Jan. 1, 1833. Reduces the number of directors of the principal bank to ten, and of the branches to not more than seven nor less than five. Provides for the discontinuance of the branches at intervals of not less than nine months. After the 1st September next, not to loan, except on business paper. Allows the bank until the 1st of July to determine whether they will accept this restricted extension of the charter.)

32 To enable the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear to wind up gradually, and to fix a uniform rate of collection. (The provisions of this act nearly correspond with those of the foregoing.)

33 Fixing the fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, and Sheriffs' fees.

34 Concerning the State road in Macon county. (Places the said road under the jurisdiction of the county court of Macon.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Legitimating Alexander Cheshire, of Edenton.

Authorising the county court of Camden to appoint a committee of finance.

Compelling the clerk of the county court of Gates to keep the whole of the records, books, papers, &c. belonging to his office, in the office at the court house.

For the protection of the bridge across Scuppernong river at Columbia, in Tyrrell county.

Amending the act of 1824, authorising the opening a road in the counties of Camden and Pasquotank, and putting a float bridge across Pasquotank river.

Authorising the setting of guns in the night time in the desert in the counties of Pasquotank and Perquimons.

Authorising the county court of Currituck to provide for the erection of public buildings, and for other purposes.

Amending the act of 1817, to prevent persons from obstructing the passage of fish up Newbiggin creek, in Pasquotank county.

Amending the 2d section of the act of 1815, chapter 893, relative to the cleansing of lots, &c. in the town of Edenton.

Repealing part of the act of 1819, to amend the laws respecting the town of Edenton.

Concerning the wardens of the poor of Gates county.

Establishing a fire engine company in Elizabeth City.

RESOLUTIONS.

Requesting the Governor to deliver to the Public Treasurer his check on the State Bank for $2,113 90, now in deposite to the credit of the Governor.

Directing the Public Treasurer to call on the several Banks for a statement of the amount due them by directors, stockholders, &c.

Concerning Miss Udney M. Blakely [Discontinues the appropriation for her support and education.]

Allowing credit to the Public Treasurer for the amount of Treasury Notes which have been burnt this session.

Directing the Comptroller to make the proper entries on his books relative to the balances of certain debts due to and from the State.

Instructing our Representatives and Senators in Congress to call the attention of Congress to the subject of selling or attempting to sell counterfeit orders, checks or drafts on the Bank of the United States, for the purpose of providing for the said offences.

In favor of Isaiah Rogerson.

Instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure the repeal of the salt tax.

Instructing the Board of Internal Improvement to procure, if possible, from the Cape Fear Navigation Company a release to the State of their privileges in the tributary streams of the Cape Fear river.

Directing a survey of Trent and Black rivers.

In relation to certain large western grants. [Suspends the further sales of Cherokee lands, covered by the grants to Holdiman and Esselman and to Cathcart and Stedman, until the further order of the Legislature; and until which the Treasurer is directed to abstain from collecting money due upon bonds given for certain lands sold by the State in the counties of Macon and Haywood. [Authorises the employment, if necessary, of additional counsel in defence of certain suits pending in the federal court.]

Concerning the claim of the State against the United States.

REPORT

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the opening of a communication from Albemarle Sound to the ocean, respectfully report the accompanying memorial and resolution, and recommend their adoption.

B. J. MONTGOMERY, *Chairman.*

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

The memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, beg leave respectfully to state:

That it has been long notorious, that the trade of said State has been kept down by the obstructions to navigation on her seaboard; and that of these, the impediments to navigation through Ocracock are the most extensive and injurious, as obstructing the only outlet to the ocean for the products of the industry of a very large proportion of the State. Near the mouth of this outlet, exist numerous and extensive shoals, to which is applied the general term of the swash, through which winds a difficult channel, so shallow as not to permit vessels to pass of a greater draft of water than seven feet.—Every vessel navigating the Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan, Meherrin, Perquimans, Pasquotank and the Albemarle Sound, and their tributary streams, in going and returning from sea, has to pass through this tedious and obstructed channel. Every vessel of respectable size must be lightened of a part of her cargo before this passage can be effected, and is thus not only subjected to heavy charges of lighterage, and still heavier costs of detention, but to the most imminent perils in a situation of peculiar exposure.—Vessels of a large burthen, fit for transporting heavy products to distant markets, are now almost unknown to the navigation of this part of the State; and therefore such products, when designed for distant markets, are transported coastwise, to be re-shipped in other vessels for the places of consumption. Many vessels of small burthen, at a vast additional expense, are employed to perform that but for these obstructions, might be performed by one. When intelligence is received from a favourable market, the ship owners, by reason of the unavoidable delays at the Swash and Bar at Ocracock Inlet, are anticipated by others having no such impediments to encounter, and cannot avail themselves of the information. These evils, added to the charges of lighterage, detention and increased rates of insurance, have raised the price of freight to a ruinous amount. Upon those by whose industry the products are made, fell, with aggravated force, the consequences of high freight and double shipments. It is impossible to compare the ordinary prices of the staple commodities of our country in the ports connected with Ocracock, and in those which have an unobstructed outlet to the ocean, without being struck with the enormous difference: Staves, shingles, lumber, obtain in the former about two thirds of the price which they command in the latter; naval stores about three-fourths; and the more valuable articles seven-eights. It is then clear that the stave, shingle & lumber-getter pays to the Swash and Bar at Ocracock an annual tax of one-third of what his labour produces; the maker of naval stores pays one barrel in four; and the grower of cotton one bale in eight. The productive industry of the country not only is thus taxed in all which it makes for sale, but it is taxed again in all which it consumes of imported articles. The prices of all commodities imported through Ocracock, are higher by reason of its obstructed navigation. It is believed that in the article of salt, alone, that part of the State lying on the waters above mentioned, pays an annual tax of eight thousand dollars to the Swash and Bar at Ocracock. And it is further believed, that the State at large every year sustains from the said Swash and Bar a pecuniary loss of more than a million of dollars.

All the grievances herein set forth, may be obviated by opening an inlet to the ocean at Roanoke Island, at or near *Nagg's Head*, through which the products of a very large proportion of the State might pass directly to the ocean with one wind; whereas now, from the circuitous route which the products of the State have to take to go out to sea, at Ocracock, many winds are necessary, and often great delay and detention occasioned. The distance from the upper end of Albemarle Sound to Ocracock, is about one hundred and fifty miles; whereas the distance from the same po to the contemplated inlet would not exceed seventy five, and the dangers of the swash and bar, and the delay occasioned by adverse winds would be avoided. It is confidently believed that the opening of said inlet would not only be matter of great moment to the State; but that it is an object well worthy the attention of Congress in a national point of view. In time of war it would afford a safe harbour for our vessels, either public or private, and at all times a safe retreat in stress of weather. It is believed it might be made best port of entry and harbour between Charleston and the Chesapeake. At present it is a fact, which cannot be doubted, that more losses are sustained between *Nagg's Head* and Ocracock than on any point of the passage from Albemarle Sound to New York. It is believed that the opening said inlet is entirely practicable; but the funds of the State are inadequate to its execution. Your memorialists therefore pray your honorable body to take into consideration the grievances aforesaid, and grant to us such appropriations as you adjudge we are justly entitled to receive.

Resolved That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to use their best endeavors to procure such appropriations as may be necessary to open an inlet from Albemarle Sound to the ocean, at or near *Nagg's Head*.

CONGRESS.

21st. CONGRESS—1st. SESSION.

From the National Journal.

FRIDAY, Jan. 1.—In the Senate, Mr. *Webster* yesterday appeared in his seat. After disposing of various matters presented for deliberation, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock to the Washington Turnpike Road Company was taken up, and after some observations by Messrs. *Hendricks* and *Dickerson*, on motion of Mr. D. it was postponed and made the order of the day for Monday week.

In the *House* of Representatives yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. *Hunt* was again under consideration, but no question was taken.—The bill relative to the mileage of Members, was passed. The special order of the day being the Report of the committee of Elections on the petition of *Mr.* B. Arnold against the sitting member, Pryor Lea, of Tennessee, was then taken up, and the *House* went into committee of the Whole *Mr. McDuffie* in the chair, when *Mr.* Arnold was admitted, and some discussion took place on the printing of the testimony. The committee then rose and reported progress, and some resolutions offered by *Mr. Nuckolls*, at the request of *Mr.* Arnold, were amended and adopted. The *House* then adjourned till *Monday*.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to revive and continue in force to the 4th of July, 1832, the provisions of the several acts providing for the extinguishment of the debt for the Public Lands; the bill for the relief of the purchasers of Public Lands; and the bill granting

pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, were ordered to a third reading. A bill was reported authizing the State of Illinois to surrender a township of land granted to that State for a Seminary of Learning. Notice was given by Mr. *Hayne* that he would, to-day, ask leave to bring in a bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of South Carolina, and by Mr. *Silsbee*, that he would, to-day, ask leave to bring in a bill for paying the claim of Massachusetts for militia services. Some time was spent in Executive business before the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a considerable number of petitions were presented. About sixteen bills, the majority of them of a public character, were reported, and forwarded. Among these were the following bills from the committee on Military Affairs: a bill for the gradual increase of the Corps of Engineers; a bill for the organization of the Topographical Engineers; a bill supplementary to, and declaratory of, the intent and meaning of the act of Congress passed the 24th of April, 1816, entitled, "an act for organizing the General Staff, and making further provision for organizing the Army of the United States; a bill for the regulation of the pay and emoluments of the Officers in the Army of the United States; a bill supplementary to, and declaratory of, the intent and meaning of the act of 16th March, 1802, entitled, "an act fixing the Military peace Establishment of the United States;" a bill making appropriations for the protection of the Western Frontiers of the United States; a bill to increase the pay of the Master Armorers in the service of the United States; a bill for the erection of a National Armory on the Western waters and a bill for the payment of the unsatisfied claims of the Militia of the State of Georgia, for services rendered in the years 1792, '93, and 94. A report in part was also made on that part of the President's message which was referred to that committee. A report was made by Mr. *Buchanan* from the committee on the Judiciary on the subject of the documents to be printed in the case of the contested election between Arnold and Lea, by which the printed papers are excluded from publication. Various communications were presented from the Chair, and among them a letter from Dr. Smith of Baltimore, praying for the privilege of franking packages of vaccine matter by mail, which was referred, on motion to five members. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up various bills, among which was the bill to regulate the allowance of forage to the officers of the army. The reports occupying the greater part of the hour, the discussion on Mr. *Hunt's* resolution relative to the Public Lands was necessarily confined to a few remarks from Mr. *Blair*, of South Carolina, in conclusion of what he had said on Thursday. The Forage Bill was finally recommitted to the committee on Military Affairs.

WEDNESDAY Jan. 6.—In the Senate Mr. *Silsbee* yesterday introduced, a bill to authorize the payment of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for certain militia services during the late war, which was read, and passed to a second reading.—The bill for the relief of the purchasers of public lands was passed—The bill from the *House* of Representatives for the relief of Elijah Carr, was passed.—A Report was received from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, showing the amount expended during the last year.—Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

The *House* of Representatives were engaged yesterday in the resolution of Mr. *Hunt*, when Mr. *Clay* and Mr. *Hunt* addressed the chair.—The consideration of he Report of the committee on Elections was postponed till to-day. The *House* was then occupied in the discussion of private bills.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.—In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported from the committee on Military Affairs to liquidate the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States. The bill providing for the payment of the claim of the State of Massachusetts, for services rendered during the last war, received a second reading, and was referred to the committee on Military Affairs. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the *House* of Representatives no petitions were presented, on calls from the chair, but a few were received by the unanimous consent of the *House*. A number of bills were repported by the various committees; and afterwards, by the unanimous consent of the *House*, a number of resolutions were offered, the greater part of which were adopted, and the residue laid on the table for one day. The bills ordered to be engrossed on the preceding day were severally passed. The special order of the day being the report of the committee on Elections on the petition of Thomas B. Arnold of Tennessee, was then taken up, and Mr. Arnold commenced some remarks on the evidence.—After speaking for some time, he gave way to a motion that the committee rise. The question being decided in the affirmative, the committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The *House* then adjourned.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Jan. 16, 1830.

☞ The Legislature of this state adjourned on the 8th inst. after a session of eight weeks and four days, during which time it passed 145 laws. Captions of all the public acts, and such of those of a private nature, together with such resolutions as we deem interesting to our readers, will be found on the opposite page of this paper.

The Legislature after repeated efforts have passed an act vesting the right of electing sheriffs in the people—the election to be held every two years. We hope this act may meet the expectation of its friends, but we must be permitted to express our doubts respecting it. There is also an act authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement to ascertain the practicability of re-opening Currituck Inlet, and if so, appropriating the sum of $2000 for that purpose. This work, if accomplished, will restore to the citizens of Currituck County the important advantage which they have heretofore enjoyed but recently been deprived, of a navigable outlet to the ocean. Among the private acts, there is one establishing a fire engine company in this town, which, when we obtain a copy, we shall publish at length. The bill for the better regulation of our town, was indefinitely postponed in the House of Commons on account of there being a blank in it not filled

☞ Although it is against our rules to enter in any manner whatever into family feuds or quarrels, yet when a man is attacked in a public newspaper it is but fair that he should have an opportunity of vindicating his character. It is this alone which induces us to give place to the article in our paper to-day signed by Capt. Thompson, with the remarks from the Raleigh Register

West India Trade.—We announced some days ago, says a London paper, that apprehensions were entertained that our government were seriously thinking of throwing open the West India trade to the United States. There is now, no doubt, extraordinary as it may appear, that such is the fact. The negotiations upon this subject, have been going on *sub rosa* for some months.

Cadwallader Jones, David L. Swain and *James Morgan*, Esqrs. have been elected members of the Board of Internal Improvement for the present year.

Supreme Court.—This body which commenced its winter term in Raleigh on the 30th ult. have attended to the transaction of no business as yet, but the examination of applicants for licence.—The following persons have received them:—

SUPERIOR COURT.
Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus.
Thomas Forman, late of New-York.
H. B. Elliott, of Randolph.
Thomas Dewes, of Rutherford.

COUNTY COURT.
Patrick Barry, of Salisbury.
E. A. Erwin, of Burke.
Geo. W. Howard, of Jones.
Henry T. Clarke, of Tarborough.
James M. Roshing, of Anson.
R. C. Hilliard, of Nash.
Archibald Gilchrist, of Richmond.

The Millenium—An English paper states that a Mr. Edward Caird of Arbroath, has publicly announced that the Millenium is to take place on the 29th February, 1832, at 55 minutes and 30 seconds past 11, P. M.

Extraordinary Despatch.—The President's Message was received at Mobile, Alabama, in a few hours less than *four*, and at New Orleans in *six* days after its delivery at Washington City. This is said to be more than double the speed with which the express news of the treaty of peace travelled in 1815.

DIED,

In this County on Tuesday last, Mr. SAMUEL SCOTT, aged about 21 years.

On Wednesday last, after an illness of only three days, Mrs. MARGARET ELLIOTT, consort of Mr. Joseph Elliott, of this county.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

Schr. Favorite, Jordan, from Martinique, in ballast.
" Wm. D. Borden, Mount, from Savannah, in ballast.
" Columbia, Garns, from Darien, in ballast.
" Alert, Smith, from Charleston, in ballast.
" Adeline, Thurston, ditto, ditto.
" Undine, Snow, ditto, ditto.
" Chilo, Chase, from Halifax, N. S. in ballast.
Sloop Olythus, Butler, from Charleston, in ballast.
" Henrietta, Jenney, from Savannah, in ballast.

SAILED.

Steamboat Petersburg, for the Roanoke.
Schr. Ianthe, Howes, for Savannah, with corn.
" Triumph, Trott, for N. York, with corn.
" Frances, Smith, for Boston, with corn
" Marion, Leach, for Wilmington, N. C. with corn.

ADVERTISEMENT.

From the Raleigh Register.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR.—A certain Capt. Thomas Thompson, of Elizabeth City, two or three years ago, succeeded in obtaining the hand of an amiable and respectable young lady of Beaufort, Carteret county. In a short time after their marriage, his conduct towards her became so brutal that her friends separated her from him. He has professed to feel extremely unhappy in consequence, and has endeavored to prevail upon her to return to him, but without effect. For nearly or quite two years this has been his course, until within the last few months, when he has been less heard of. It seems however, that he was only slumbering to make a more deadly spring. On Saturday the 16th ult. he arrived at Beaufort, armed with pistols and a dirk, and entered the dwelling of his unfortunate wife, caught her in his arms and endeavored to persuade her to go with him. The family became alarmed, and despatched a messenger for the brother of the wife who was at Fort Macon (two miles off) On his arrival he demanded his sister.—Thompson refused, and threatened any man with instant death who should touch either him or his wife. The brother, however, agreeing to leave it to the lady to choose, and she preferring to remain, Thompson snapped one pistol at the young man, and stabbed his wife once in her breast and twice in her arm—and likewise, a Justice of the Peace, who attempted to stop him. He then made his escape, and though vigilant measures were adopted the Police have not succeeded as yet, in taking him.

MR. EDITOR—

I see in the Raleigh Register of the 31st Dec. last, a publication called the tragical affair of Thomas Thompson, of Elizabeth City, as having happened at Beaufort.

In vindication of myself, it becomes necessary to state some of the circumstances, which led to the affair termed tragical.—About the time mentioned in the Register, I became the husband of a woman of Beaufort, who at that time I thought amiable and respectable;—a short time after our marriage, I was informed that the mother of my wife had been guilty of conduct, derogatory to that character, which I am at all times, ready to prove when called upon. Subsequently to this, I discovered conduct in my wife, for which she ought to have forfeited all claims on a husband. I not only had ocular demonstration of this conduct, but can prove it by a living witness, as also by a certificate which was read to me on the 7th of November, 1827, by one of her champions, which he wished to compel me to sign. This certificate I wrested from him, and hold as a memento of the affair. This certificate I would here transcribe, but that it contains an acknowledgment on the part of the woman which would disgrace your columns.

My conduct towards my wife so long as she acted as a wife, was that of an affectionate husband; that it ever was brutal I deny, and will refer to the opinion of all good men, where our lots were cast while living together.

That her friends and paramours caused our separation is true, and it has caused me to feel extremely unhappy; during which unhappiness I was foolish enough to propose to her, that if she would leave that hot bed of her contamination and come to me, I would forgive her, and it was with an intent of renewing this proposal that I visited Beaufort on the 16th of Dec. armed as the Register describes in its notice of the affair. Not with an intent however of committing an assault on any person, but to defend myself against ruffians, whom I had understood were resolved to take my life.

I made the proposal to the woman, who appeared willing to go with me, until the ruffians came and assaulted me; a conflict then ensued, during which I snapped a pistol at one of them, the rest retired, while I made my retreat good. If I wounded the woman I am sorry for it.—If I wounded a Justice I did not intend it, nor do I believe I did. Yet when a man is attacked by a mob of twenty or thirty, some of whom he has heard had threatened his life, and one of them at the time swearing he would take it, he is not particular of his acts.

Thomas Murray, Esq. who was the only Justice that I saw there, and for whom I have too much respect to have attempted to injure, saw the whole transaction. I should be much obliged by Mr. Murray's giving a public statement of it and say whether the assault was not first made upon me.

THOS. W. THOMPSON

January 14th 1830.

Mr. Albertson will give the above three insertions in the Star, and copy the piece from the Raleigh Register, to which this is a reply. T. W. T.

Valuable Property
AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of Deeds in Trust to me executed by *Asa Rogerson*, Esq. I shall proceed to sell at public sale on the 23d of January next in front of the National Hotel in Elizabeth City, the following property or so much thereof as will raise the sum of seven thousand dollars—viz:

The National Hotel, now in the occupancy of Jas. S. Relfe. This building is fifty feet square, three stories high and well calculated for a public house; situated in the centre of business in this town, it is the most desirable situation to be found in this part of the State, and worth the attention of capitalists and tavern keepers.

Also, that large and commodious Dwelling situated on the south side of Mansard's creek occupied by the Rev. J. B. Boxton; the Dwelling occupied by William Rogerson, the large Barn and Stables adjoining; the Custom House, the Warehouse and Wharf adjoining.

All that tract of Land and buildings thereon lying on the south side of Mansard's creek from Road-street to the water.

Also, the Land on which stands the house of Col. Daniel Rogerson, entitled to a ground rent of twenty dollars per annum.

Also, about 30 acres of Land near the Methodist Church. The Store built by Selby Patrick on land owned by Mrs. Butler. A small Store opposite Mathew Cluff's and occupied by Asa McCoy.

Sixty acres of Land in Perquimans County lying on Ross' road, and one hundred acres in said county adjoining the lands of Zadock Only and others.

Also, negro slaves Stephen and Sophia.

So much of the above property as shall not be sold at private sale before the said 23d of January next, will then be sold at auction. Terms made known on the day of sale.

C. R. KINNEY, *Trustee.*

Elizabeth City, Dec. 16.

State of North Carolina,
Currituck County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1829.

Spence H. Gregory vs John W. Dough. } Original Attachment,

"*Levied on the goods and chattels and also on the lands and tenements of John W. Dough, adjoining the lands of Joshua Harrison and others.*"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that *John W. Dough* is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Elizabeth-City Star, that unless he appears at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at our next Court to be held for the County of Currituck, at the court-house therein, on the last monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Spence Hall*, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Currituck, the last monday in November, and 54th year of American independence, Anno Domini 1829.

SPENCE HALL, Clk.

December 12, 1829.—price adv. $4.

Beware of a Swindler.

About ten days ago a man who said his name was RANSOM, came to my house on foot or in a waggon which took him up between this place and Norfolk, and requested lodgings which was granted him, though reluctantly as he had no baggage. On my questioning him as to his baggage, he said it would be out in a few days in a canal boat from Norfolk, where he said he had been to make sale of some cotton sent thro' the canal from Franklin county, in this State, where him and his father resided. At the end of a week his bill being presented to him for between $8 and $9, (his grog amounting to more than his board) he said he would pay it directly, asked for one of the boarders, who not being in the house, he walked out and off so fast and far that I have not seen him since. This notice is intended to warn all tavern keepers against like impositions from this travelling swindler and thief. The towel and comb are missing from his chamber, which I cannot doubt he stole and carried away. He is a large fine looking young man, ruddy, fair complexion and fleshy, dark hazle eyes, 6 feet 2 inches high and weighs 200 pounds; his dress was a blue broad cloth coat and pantaloons, an old black velvet vest much worn, black leather stock, black hat, shoes and black stockings without feet. He left here on Tuesday last, and has been seen on the road to Edenton.

Editors of newspapers are desired to give this one or more insertions for the public good.

WM. ALBERTSON.

City Hotel, Elizabeth City. Jan 16.

Carolina and Virginia

HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the building on the corner of Court and High streets, immediately opposite the court-house, and has opened it as a house of

House of Entertainment

in Portsmouth, Va. under the above name, and is now prepared to accommodate travellers and boarders. His table shall be supplied with the best the market affords, his bar with choice liquors, and his stables with good provender and attentive ostlers. And he intends erecting shelters for carriages and gigs. This house is so well known that it needs no further recommendation than to say it is the most convenient to business of any in Portsmouth. He hopes by his unremitted attention and moderate charges to receive a share of public patronage.

Richard Wyatt.

Portsmouth Jan. 1st. 1830—9. *Tt.*

NOTICE

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by *Asa Rogerson*, Esq. I shall sell on the 23d of January next, in front of the National Hotel, the two story brick building near it, and occupied by Jos. H. Pool and C. R. Kinney.

Also, a tract of Land near the mouth of Little River, known by the name of the Windmills, containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

ALSO,

Negro slaves Jerry and Ned.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN McMORINE, Trustee.

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 16

Postponed Sale of NEGROES.

ON Friday the 22d of this month, will be offered at public auction before the Court-House door in Elizabeth City, one likely young Negro Woman with a child at the breast, and three likely Negro Girls, being the balance of the negroes remaining unsold agreeable to the last Will and Testament of Isaac Griffin, dec'd.—Terms, twelve months credit, the purchasers giving notes with approved security to

BENJ. SUTTON, *Executor.*

January 9 1830.

TAR.

A few Barrels, for sale by

MATHEW CLUFF.

Elizabeth City, Nov. 11.

POETRY.

'It is the gift of POETRY *alone,*
Where e'er she moves, to consecrate the place ; [known,
To breathe round Nature sweets before un-
And shed the loveliest tints upon her face."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PARTING YEAR.

What is time? A fleeting Messenger.
What is life? A vapour.

I asked an aged man—a man of cares,
Wrinkled and bent, and white with hoary hairs, [tell
"Time is the warp of life," he said—"Oh
"The young, the gay, the fair, to weave it well!"
I asked the ancient, venerable dead—
Sages who wrote, and warriors who bled;
From the cold grave a hollow murmur flowed, [abode!"
"Time sowed the seed we reap in this
I asked a dying sinner ere the tide
Of Life had left his veins: "Time!" he replied, [died
"I've lost it; ah! the treasure!" and he
I asked the golden sun, & silver spheres—
Those bright chronometers of days and years; [glare!"
They answered "Time is but a meteor
And bade us for eternity prepare.
I asked the Seasons, in their annual round,
Which beautify or desolate the ground:
And they replied, (no oracle more wise)
"'Tis folly's blank and wisdom's highest prize!"
I asked a spirit lost: but oh! the shriek
That pierced my soul!—I shudder while I speak!
It cried, "A particle—a speck—a mite
"Of endless years, duration infinite!"
Of things inanimate, my dial I
Consulted; it made me this reply;
"Time is the season fair of living well—
"The path of glory, or the road of hell!"
I asked my bible, and methinks it said:
"Time is the present hour, the past is fled:
"Live, live to-day; to-morrow never yet
"On any human being rose or set."
I asked old father Time himself, at last;
But in a moment he flew swiftly past—
His chariot was a cloud, the reinless wind
His noiseless steeds, which left no trace behind.
I asked the mighty Angel who shall stand
One foot on sea, and one on solid land:
"I now declare the mystery is o'er—
"Time was," he cried, "but Time shall be no more!"

FOR THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

O heard you not the midnight bell
Toll for the departed year,
And as the gales flung back the knell,
Did not the echo's gentle swell
Fall mournful on your ear?

And as that echo died away
In sullen stillness on the ear,
Did not a something seem to say,
"Friends of my youth—oh! where are they,"
And echo answer—"where."

O yes! that voice I know full well,
I hear it still upon the blast;
Tho' sad the tale it has to tell,
I'll list—for memory loves to dwell
In sadness on the past.

Far, far, mid scenes of early years
This voice breath'd but a gentle strain,
But now it speaks of hopes and fears,
Of disappointments and of tears,
The messengers of pain

The schemes of youth, so fair, so gay,
The mind still loves to dwell upon—
Too soon, alas! they pass'd away;
And when I ask, oh where are they?
Remembrance answers—gone.

But where is she whose sparkling eye
—Beam'd gladness with the opening year?
She was too lovely sure to die—
Remembrance answers, with a sigh,
She is no longer here.

Another year is also gone,
And all its previous moments fled,
Yet still the wheels of time roll on,
And ere another new year dawn,
I may be with the dead.

THE DYING MISER TO HIS GOLD.

Lovely treasure, held so fast,
Most, oh! must we part at last!
Heirs, my coffers rifling, prying,
Oh! the dreadful thought of dying!
Cease reflection, kindly cease,
And only let me die in peace!

Hark! methinks I hear them say,
Hov'ring spirit! quick away!
What is this creates their joys;
Gives them pleasure, me annoys;
Makes them long my death to see—
Tell me, my gold, can it be thee?

In joy the longing group appears,
Assails at once my eyes and ears;
And hot contentions 'gin to spring.
Adieu! adieu! I faint, I die!
Oh wealth! thou hast thy misery!
Oh gold! thou hast thy sting!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Rural Repository.

HENRY AND CAROLINE.

OR FILIAL AFFECTION REWARDED.

"My tale is simple, and of humble birth.
A tribute of respect to real worth."

"You are too parsimonious, Henry," said Mr. D. to one of his clerks, as they were together in the counting house, one morning, "give me leave to say that you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as clerk in a fashionable store." Henry's face was suffused with a deep blush, and in spite of his endeavors to suppress it, a tear trembled on his manly cheek. "Did I not know that your salary was sufficient to provide more genteel habiliments," continued Mr. D "I would increase it."

"My salary is sufficient, amply sufficient, sir," replied Henry, in a voice choked with emotion, but with that proud independence of feeling, which poverty had not been able to divest him of. His employer noticed his agitation and immediately changed the subject.

Mr. D. was a man of immense wealth and ample benevolence; he was a widower and had but one child, a daughter who was the pride of his declining years. She was not as beautiful as any angel, or as perfect as Venus; but the goodness, the innocence, the intelligence of her mind, shone in her countenance, and you had but to become acquainted with, to admire, to love her. Such was Caroline Delancy when Henry first became an inmate of her father's house. No wonder then that he soon worshipped at her shrine—no wonder that he soon loved her with a deep and devoted affection—and reader, had you known him you would not have wondered that that love was soon returned, for their souls were congenial, they were cast in virtue's purest mould—and although their tongues never gave utterance to what their hearts felt, yet the language of their eyes was too plain to be mistaken. Henry was the very soul of honor, and although he perceived with pleasure that he was not indifferent to Caroline, he still felt he must conquer the passion that glowed in his bosom. "I must not endeavor to win her young and artless heart," thought he, "I am pennyless and cannot expect that her father would ever consent to our union—he has ever treated me with kindness and I will not be ungrateful." Thus he reasoned, thus he heroically endeavored to subdue what he considered an ill fated passion. Caroline had many suitors, and some who were fully worthy of her; but she refused all their overtures with a gentle yet decisive firmness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not thwart her inclination. He was in the decline of life, and wished to see her happily settled ere he quitted the stage of existence. It was not long ere he suspected that young Henry was the cause of her indifference to others; the evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised, the blush that over spread their cheeks whenever their eyes met, all served to convince the old gentleman, who had not forgotten that he was once young himself, that they felt more than a common interest in each others welfare.—He forbore making any remarks upon the subject, but was not displeased at the supposition, as the pennyless Henry would have imagined.

Henry had now been about a year in his employ. Mr. D. knew nothing of his family; but his strict integrity, his irreproachable morals, his pleasing manners, all conspired to make him esteem him highly. He was proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress, as well as in manners, as respectable as any one. He had often wondered at the scantiness of his wardrobe; though he dressed with the most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes were almost threadbare. Mr. D. did not wish to think that this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and he determined to broach the subject, and if possible to ascertain the real cause—this he did in the manner we have before related.

Soon after this conversation took place, Mr. D. left home on business. As he was returning, and riding thro' a beautiful little village, he alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink. The mistress, with an ease and politeness that convinced him she had not always been the humble cottager, invited him to enter.—He accepted her invitation—and here a scene of poverty and neatness presented itself, such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture, which consisted of nothing more than was absolutely necessary, was so exquisitely clean that it gave charms to poverty, and cast an air of comfort on all around. A venerable looking old man, who had not seemed to notice the entrance of Mr. D. sat leaning his head on his staff, his clothes were clean and whole, but so patched that you could have scarcely told which had been the original piece.

That is your father, I presume, said Mr. D. addressing the mistress of the house.

It is, sir.

He seems to be quite aged.

He is in his eighty-third year, he has survived all his children, excepting myself.

You have once seen better days?

I have—my husband was wealthy; but false friends ruined him; he endorsed notes to a great amount which stripped us of nearly all our property, and one misfortune followed another until we were reduced to complete poverty. My husband did not long survive his losses, and two of my children soon followed him.

Have you any remaining children?

I have one, and he is my only support. My health is so feeble that I cannot do much, and my father, being blind, needs great attention. My son conceals from my knowledge the amount of his salary; but I am convinced that he sends me nearly all if not the whole of it.

Then he is not at home with you?

No sir, he is clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia.

Clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia! pray, what's your son's name?

Henry W——.

Henry W——! reiterated Mr. D. why he is my clerk!—I left him at my house not a fortnight since.

Here followed a succession of inquiries which evinced an anxiety which a mother only could feel; to all of which, Mr. D. replied to her perfect satisfaction.

You know our Henry, said the old man, raising his head from his staff—well sir, then you know as worthy a lad as ever lived—God will bless him, he will bless him for his goodness to his poor old grand father, he added in a tremulous voice, while the tears ran down his cheeks.

He is a worthy fellow to be sure, said Mr. D. rising and placing a well filled purse into the hands of the old man—He is a worthy fellow and shall not want friends.

Noble boy, said he mentally as he was riding leisurely along, ruminating on his late interview—noble boy—he shall not want wealth to enable him to distribute happiness. I believe he loves my girl, and if he does, he shall have her and all my property in the bargain.

Filled with this project, and determined if possible to ascertain the true state of their hearts, he entered the breakfast room the morning after his arrival at home.

So, Henry is about to leave us and go to England to try his fortune, he carelessly observed.

Henry about to leave us! said Caroline, dropping the work she held in her hand—about to leave us, and going to England! she added, in a tone which evinced the deepest interest.

To be sure, what if he is child?

Nothing, sir, nothing, only I tho't we should be rather lonesome, turning away to hide the tears which she could not suppress.

Tell me, Caroline, said Mr. D. tenderly embracing her, tell me, do you not love Henry? you know I wish your happiness my child, I have ever treated you with kindness, and you have never until now hid any thing from your father.

Neither will I now, she replied, hiding her face in his bosom, I do most sincerely esteem him, but do not for worlds tell him so; for he has never said that it was returned.

I will soon find that out, and without telling him too, replied the father leaving the room.

Henry, said he, as he entered the counting house, you expect to visit the country shortly, do you not?

Yes sir, in about four weeks.

If it will not be too inconvenient, rejoined Mr. D. I should like to have you defer it a week or two longer.

It will be no inconvenience, sir, and if it will oblige you, I will wait with pleasure.

It will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about five weeks, and I would not miss of having you attend the wedding.

Caroline to be married, sir! said Henry, starting as if by an electric shock; Caroline to be married!—is it possible?

To be sure it is, but what is there wonderful in that?

Nothing, sir, only it is rather sudden, rather unexpected—that's all.

It is rather sudden, to be sure, replied Mr. D. but I am an old man and wish to see her have a protector; and as the man of her choice is well worthy of her, I see no use in waiting any longer, and am very glad that you can stay to the wedding.

I cannot, sir, indeed I cannot! replied Henry, forgetting what he had previously said.

You cannot, rejoined Mr. D. why, you said you would.

Yes, sir, but business requires my presence in the country, and I must go.

But you said it would put you to no inconvenience, and that you would wait with pleasure.

Command me in any thing else, sir, but in this respect I cannot oblige you, said Henry, rising and walking the floor with rapid strides.

Poor fellow, he had thought his passion subdued; but when he found that Caroline was so soon, so irrecoverably to become another's, the latent spark burst forth into an unextinguishable flame; and he found it in vain to endeavor to conceal his emotion.

The old gentleman regarded him with a look of earnestness—Henry, said he, tell me frankly—do you not love my girl?

I will be candid with you, sir, replied Henry, conscious that his agitation had betrayed him—had I the fortune such as she merits, as you, sir, have a right to expect, I should think myself the happiest of men, could I gain her love.

Then she is yours, cried the delighted old man—say not a word about property, my boy, true worth is better than riches; I was only trying you Henry, and Caroline will never be married to any other than yourself.

The transition from despair to happiness was great.

For a moment *Henry* remained silent; but his looks spoke volumes. At last—I scorn to deceive you, sir, said he, I am poorer than what you suppose—I have a mother and grandfather who are—

I know it, I know it all, said Mr. D. interrupting him, I know the reason of your parsimony, as I called it, and I honor you for it—it was that which first put in my head to give you Caroline—so she shall be yours, and may God bless you both!

Shortly after this conversation, *Henry* avowed his love to Caroline, solicited her hand, and it is needless to say that he did not solicit in vain. Caroline would have deferred their union until the succeeding spring; but her father was inexorable. *He* supposed he should have to own one falsehood, he said, and they would willingly have him shoulder two; but it was too much, entirely too much, and he would not endure it. *He* had told *Henry* she was going to be married in five weeks, and he should not forfeit his word—but, perhaps, added he, apparently recollecting himself and turning to *Henry*, perhaps we shall have to defer it after all, for you have important business in the country about that time.

Be merciful, sir, said *Henry*, smiling, I did not wish to witness the sacrifice of my own happiness.

I am merciful, replied the old gentleman: and for that reason would not wish to put you to the inconvenience of staying You said that you would willingly oblige me, but you could not, indeed you could not.

You have once been young, sir, said *Henry*.

I know it, replied he, laughing heartily, but I am afraid that too many of us old folks forget it—however if you can postpone your journey, I suppose we must have a wedding.

We have only to add, that the friends of *Henry* were sent for and the nuptials solemnized at the appointed time; and that blessed with the filial love of *Henry* and Caroline, the old people passed the remainder of their days in peace and happiness.

CLARISSA.

Nothing is more characteristic of a vacant and ill regulated mind than the propensity to meddle with the private concerns of others. Surely every accountable being has enough of personal duties to perform, and of faults to amend, to leave no time to waste in idle gossip, on ill-mannered impertinence.

To be a man is a character of greater original dignity than to be a king; the former is a distinction of God's making, the latter of man's.

Moral and Religious.

From the Charleston Courier.

THANKSGIVING.

In Thanksgiving, there is something purely consonant, and in keeping, with the great first principles of the christian religion. It inculcates humility, while it implies faith, reliance and homage.—It teaches obedience, while it acknowledges deserved chastisement, or gratefully returns thanks to the Disposer of events for generous forbearance and indulgence It is a part of the involuntary thought, and is more frequently felt than expressed. All men, more or less, feel its influence, and acknowledge and obey the high dictate, which impels to worship and to prayer. Have we sinned, and are we spared? Let us bow. Have we survived the wreck and ruin of those about us—of those above us—of those whose places in the scale of existence, and human affairs, have been firmer and more lofty than our own? Let us bow. Let us acknowledge, in humility, and with praise, the forbearance of the *Inscrutable* and the *Supreme*.

All things—high and low; of the earth, of the air, and of the sea; the insects of the fine and subtle atmosphere; the wild and the tame; the hidden, as well as that which is before us, offer alike a common thanksgiving, by the honest and regular performance of their respective duties. The seasons give their homage, and the birds, and the flowers, and the green leaves rejoice. The stars burn in their places, and the vast wheel of creation follows and obeys its first assigned impulse. And shall man, alone, be silent, among the tributaries of creation? Shall he be mute and voiceless who has most cause for speech? No! Let him come forth and offer his acknowledgments.—All men have sufficient cause for prayer. The very diversities of life are meant as much for the purpose of creating the occasion, as for any thing else. His cares—his infirmities—his griefs—are strong and undisputed teachers of his dependance; and do they not indicate the absolute necessity of prayer at the appointed season—at all seasons? Has he been favoured beyond his fellows—and is he not grateful? Has he been afflicted, and has his prospects, the dreams of many years, been overthrown? Let him implore favor, and humility will bring with it consolation.—It will bring more; it will bring a chance or fortune—for the quiet and the subdued spirit possesses, within itself, a gem of infinite price.—We, too, who dwell in a clime, the recurrence of whose seasons are subject to fearful, and frequently to fatal, variations, have, at this time, a high and grateful subject of thanksgiving. We have been blessed beyond our neighbors. We will implore grace for them, while we offer the homage of our gratitude for ourselves.—Health has stood in the door way of our dwellings; and disease and death have, through the mercies of a kind and common Parent, failed to taint, with their bitter and poisonous influence, the rich and luxuriant freshness of our summer flowers.

RELIGION.

In the following parallel there is something besides mere assertion for the support of the position taken. It gives rather a new and certainly a very ingenious character to the subject; and we think all will agree in pronouncing the arguments adduced to be very conclusive:—"I will venture to affirm, that *Religion*, with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices than the uncontrolled dominion of any one vice.—Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as passion; so exacting as the world; nor so despotic as fashion.—Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life as rigorously as avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease as ambition? Or such renunciations of our quiet as pride? Does devotion murder sleep, like dissipation? Does she destroy health like intemperance? Does she annihilate wealth, like gaming? Does she embitter life, like discord? Or, abridge it, like duelling? Does religion impose more vigilance than suspicion? Or half as many mortifications as vanity? If the estimate be fairly made, then I will venture to assert that the balance is clearly on the side of religion, even in the article of pleasure."

BLANKS
Of various kinds neatly executed here.